October 1993

United Nations
International Drug Control Programme
P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria

information letter

General Assembly To Hold High-level Plenary Meetings On Drug Abuse Control

Four high-level plenary meetings will be held on 26-27 October 1993 in New York by the General Assembly to examine the status of international cooperation against drug abuse and trafficking. The plenary meetings are convened pursuant to the Assembly resolution 47/99 of 16 December 1992.

Among other things, the Assembly's forty-eighth session would evaluate the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action and recommend ways of improving cooperation in this field. It would identify those policies on which there has not been satisfactory progress in order to enhance cooperation, establish measurable goals and renew commitments.

The Assembly would also endeavour to promote the universal ratification of or

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In Three Andean Countries

Executive Director Inspects Drug Abuse Control Projects

In August and early September 1993, the Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli, visited three Andean countries, where he had an opportunity to inspect ongoing drug abuse control projects. In Peru, Mr. Giacomelli was accompanied by Gerd Merrem, Deputy to the Executive Director and Director of the Division for Operational Activities and Technical Services.

The mission's climax was a series of working sessions with the Presidents of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, respectively Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, Cesar Gaviria Trujillo and Alberto Fujimori Fujimori.

The Colombian President expressed concern over the insufficient international drug control support for his country and the region, in spite of the high price paid by the Colombian government in the fight against drug trafficking. He called for a more vigorous move forward, from political declarations to concerted action.

President Gaviria stressed that the international character of drug trafficking required a broader multilateral commitment and a "common legal playing field" in the region, providing a framework for a workable inter-country law enforcement and judicial cooperation. It was agreed that UNDCP would provide legal assistance, in particular by training and equipping the General Prosecutor's Of-

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Commission to Reconvene In December 1993

In accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1993/248 of 27 July 1993, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is to resume its 36th session to approve the programme budget for the biennium 1994-95, as well as the revised 1992-93 programme budget for the UNDCP Fund.

The 53-member Commission, which serves as the governing body of UNDCP, will meet at the Vienna International Centre on 16 and 17 December 1993.

At a working session held in Bogotá last August, President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo of Colombia and the UNDCP Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli, discussed ways of giving a new impetus to drug abuse control efforts in Colombia and in the region. President Gaviria (left) is seen welcoming Mr. Giacomelli to the "Salón Santander, Casa de Nariño".

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Subcommittee Examines Joint Drug Control Action

The Subcommittee on Coordination of International Drug Abuse Control (formerly known as the Inter-agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control) met at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) at Paris, from 6 to 8 September 1993, with representatives of four United Nations entities and nine specialized agencies participating.

On behalf of the Executive Director of UNDCP, the Deputy to the Executive Director and Director for Operational Activities and Technical Services, Gerd Merrem, opened the meeting. Mr. Merrem served as Chairman. Participants were welcomed by the Deputy Director-General a.i. of Unesco, A. Badran, on behalf of the Director-General of Unesco.

The meeting focused first on the development of a revised reporting procedure and format for the 1994 System-wide Action Plan. It was agreed that the 1994 report would consist of three elements: the strategy, the post-facto report on the previous year's activities and the agency-specific implementation plans, which would logically be forward-looking.

Moreover, all participants concurred that the 1994 report should be strategic in outlook and should focus on targets and goals.

With regard to the preparations for the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, it was pointed out that the high-level plenary meetings would focus on policy issues with related debates which would be more political in nature.

The Subcommittee further discussed the preparation of single system-wide issue papers for the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the World Summit for Social Development. While it was recognized that all three papers presented at the meeting would need further revision prior to their submission to the various fora, the participants agreed that the exercise of preparing system-wide papers was an effective way of involving the agencies and entities in topics related to drug abuse.

Unesco gave a series of presentations from three sectors relating to their involvement in drug abuse issues, namely communications, social sciences and education.

In addition, the meeting examined the UNDCP initiatives to promote the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse. Participants exchanged views on the role of the international financial institutions and their ability to promote economic stability and undermine the drug industry. UNDCP expressed satisfaction at the change of attitude by these institutions whereby common strategies and modalities of cooperation were being pursued to engage the International Financial Institutions more in drug abuse control efforts.

UNDCP also stressed the importance of identifying and formulating appropriate policies, taking into account the long-term effects and the evolution of illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption.

The next meeting of the Subcommittee will be held in Vienna in September 1994. The report of the Subcommittee has been issued as document ACC/1993/POQ/CRP.18.

Council Calls for a Balanced Approach Within Demand Reduction Activities

At its substantive session, held from 28 June to 30 July 1993 in Geneva, the Economic and Social Council adopted14 resolutions on international drug abuse control.

Among its actions, the Council urged all governments and regional organizations to develop a balanced approach within the framework of comprehensive demand reduction activities, giving adequate priority to prevention, treatment, research, social reintegration and training of staff as part of strategic national drug control plans.

It also urged governments to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a balance between the licit supply and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs.

To cope with the continuing diversion of huge quantities of substances listed under Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances from licit manufacture and trade into illicit channels, the Council invited all governments to accede to the 1971 Convention, calling upon importing States to prohibit the import of psychotropic substances not needed for legitimate use, but frequently subjected to illicit traffic.

In addition, the Council endorsed the view of the International Narcotics Control Board regarding the legalization of the non-medical use of drugs, as expressed in the Board's 1992 report.

It called upon Member States to continue strictly to limit the use of drugs to medical and scientific purposes and to other special purposes permitted under the relevant international treaties.

Governments were further requested to implement measures for preventing the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of drugs; and the INCB was asked to assist in identifying new diversion techniques, and in proposing the required changes to counter new illicit methods of using chemicals. The Council urged all States to prevent the use of commercial means of transport for illicit drug traffic.

Regarding the implementation of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a Commentary on the Convention. In view of the limited resources available at UNDCP, the Council stressed the need for all relevant United Nations agencies and other international institutions to actively contribute to the effective implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

It approved the nomination of the Dominican Republic to host the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for Latin America and the Caribbean. The meeting will be held in 1994.

UNDCP was represented by Bertrand J. de Fondaumière, Deputy to the Executive Director and Director, Division for Treaty Implementation and Support Services; Giuseppe L. Papuli, Officer-in-Charge, Policy Planning and Evaluation Unit; and Herbert Schaepe, Secretary of the Board and Chief of the INCB secretariat.

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fice. Such assistance would help expedite proceedings on drug-related offences.

In Peru, consultations with President Fujimori and other government officials focused on the need to strengthen policy and institutional frameworks to manage the national drug control programme, currently being finalized with UNDCP assistance.

Whilst appreciating UNDCP's assistance in alternative development, the three Presidents stressed the importance of providing economic alternatives to peasant communities as one of the principal drug control tools. Emphasis was put on the need to mobilize effectively governments, bilateral and multilateral financial and technical institutions, as well as the private sector, in order to target and coordinate rural development programmes in illicit crop areas.

President Sánchez voiced his determination to uphold and implement international drug control treaties during his term of office. The Executive Director noted that there was room for additional UNDCP-supported initiatives in Bolivia, not only in the field of alternative development but also in the strengthening of the justice system and in demand reduction.

Mr. Giacomelli inspected alternative development projects in Putumayo, Colombia, and La Convención and Lares, Peru. In spite of the small size of these projects as compared to the extreme rural poverty and the underdeveloped infrastructure, the Executive Director was impressed by the positive results that could be achieved with the backing of committed rural communities.

He also visited various integrated demand reduction activities partially funded by UNDCP, including the project undertaken in cooperation with the Office of Bogotá's Mayor. According to two recent independent epidemiological studies, drug abuse has declined in Bogotá for the past four years.

The Executive Director announced UNDCP plans to extrapolate successful demand reduction models to other countries in the region facing a major drug abuse problem.

China Hosts Regional Seminar, As It Commemorates 1909 Drug Event

In conjunction with the commemoration of the International Opium Commission that met in Shanghai in 1909, China hosted, from 21 to 25 June 1993, a Training Seminar for Drug Control Administrators from Asia held by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

This event was part of a series of seminars that have been organized in China by the INCB, with a special contribution from the Government of Japan, every year since 1989.

By hosting this year the fifth consecutive seminar in Shanghai, the Government of China stressed not only the importance it attaches to its training activities in Asia, but also the role p'ayed by that city of China in the early development of the international drug control system.

Eighty-four years after the International Opium Commission met in Shanghai (1909), with the participation of 13 nations to discuss the international ramifications of the Chinese opium problem, 26 participants from 20 countries gathered in Shanghai to discuss ways of more efficient implementation of the international drug control treaties in Asia, in particular of the provisions relating to the control of the licit manufacture of and trade in drugs.

Attending the June seminar were participants from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Union of Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Vietnam and the United States of America.

Also represented were the International Criminal Police Organization and the World Health Organization.

As part of the commemoration of the Shanghai Opium Commission, local health authorities organized activities at the Peace Hotel, where the International Opium Commission also had met more than eight decades ago.

The impact of the INCB seminars for drug control administrators from Asia has contributed to the improvement of cooperation of participating countries with each other, with the Board and UNDCP, as well as the United Nations system and by increasing the efficiency of the national drug control administrations in the region.

General Assembly ...

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accession to the international drug control treaties, in particular the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Emphasis would be placed on the adoption by governments of legislative and administrative measures in implementation of the treaties, and non-party States would be encouraged to apply provisionally the treaties' provisions.

The Assembly would further seek ways of strengthening international cooperation in undertaking alternative rural development programmes and in coping with the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs.

First INCB Seminar For Eastern Europe Held in Poland

Drug control administrators from 16 countries attended a training seminar organized, from 20 to 24 September 1993 in Warsaw, by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) with financial support from UNDCP.

Opened by the Minister of Health of Poland, Andrej Wojtyla, the International Seminar for Drug Control Administrators and Professionals provided the participants with an opportunity to gain an indepth, individualized knowledge of the problems each of them was facing in his own country. Some of these countries were still in the process of establishing national drug control administrations.

All States were requested to adhere to international drug control treaties and to elaborate comprehensive national drug control policies.

The seminar called on the INCB and UNDCP to help the region achieve these objects.

Programme to Enhance Operations in Africa

With a view to enhancing UNDCP operations in Africa, in particular West and Central Africa, a UNDCP team visited Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Nigeria, from 13 to 21 September 1993.

Headed by Gerd Merrem, Director of the Division for Operational Activities and Technical Services (DOATS), the team held a series of talks with high-ranking government officials, UNDCP field staff and their local counterparts. Also participating in the talks was Mathieu Mounikou, Chief of the Africa Section, DOATS.

Discussions focused on the drug situation in the region, the government approach, as well as on the UNDCP strategy and action plan. The UNDCP team provided government officials and other local partners with an overview of drug-related developments worldwide and their impact on Africa, as well as ongoing and planned programmes in the region.

The discussions enabled all parties to determine actions to be undertaken in the context of the programmes for West and Central Africa. It also permitted a clear identification of the needs of the field offices conducive to the enhancement of their operational capacity.

UNDCP Missions Assess Vietnam, Madagascar Needs

At the request of the Vietnamese government, UNDCP sent a special mission to Hanoi from 6 to 19 August 1993, to examine issues pertaining to drug law enforcement, the status of the drug-related legislation, as well as the country's needs in the field of narcotics laboratory.

The mission was composed of Sommail Sackda, Scientific Officer, Bernard Leroy, Senior Legal Adviser, and Richard F. Dickins, Law Enforcement Technical Adviser.

After a series of discussions with the competent authorities, the mission concluded that there was an urgent need to prepare a master plan for Vietnam with the following objectives: to improve the existing drug control coordination mechanism; to revise the drug-related legislation; to assist the country in the field of narcotics laboratory; and to equip and train police forces.

Located near the Golden Triangle, Vietnam is a major transit point for opium destined to markets in Europe and North America. The country is also facing serious problems of liquid opium consumption, leading to HIV infections, particularly among intravenous addicts. In addition, there is a growing money laundering problem, generated by the Vietnamese diaspora around the world.

This situation is complicated by the fact that Vietnam has never ratified or adhered to any international drug control treaty.

Another UNDCP mission was sent, from 26 August to 7 September 1993, to Madagascar to examine ways of strengthening the country's capability to cope with increasing drug-related problems. The mission was conducted by Bernard Leroy, Senior Legal Adviser.

Huge quantities of cannabis of Madagascar origin have been recently reported in Europe. The country also serves as a transit place for psychotropic substances of Asian origin bound for Southern Africa.

The growing consumption of these substances, coupled with increasing investment of drug-related money in the country, have become a major concern both for the government and for the international community.

As the country has already ratified the existing international drug control treaties, and has also established a national drug control structure, the UNDCP mission recommended the updating of the national legislation dating from the colonial era. It also stressed the need to strengthen the existing coordination mechanism and to promote a strict implementation of the treaties' provisions.

Conference Calls for Continued Partnership against Drug Abuse

The UNDCP Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli, (right) outlined his perception of the private sector's specific role in drug demand reduction at the Private Sector Conference in Seville. Also pictured are Manuel Chávez-González (centre), President of the Andalucia Assembly and Baltasar Garzón Real, Head of the Spanish National Drug Plan.

Prevention of drug abuse at the workplace and in the community was the focus of a three-day conference organized, from 13 to 15 October 1993 at Seville, Spain, by UNDCP in collaboration with the "Plan Nacional sobre Drogas" of Spain. The International Partnership on Drug Abuse in the Workplace, a coalition of corporate and community organizations of the United States of America, and the USA Department of Health and Human Services co-sponsored the event.

Attending the International Private Sector Conference on Drug Problems in the Workplace and in the Community were 120 representatives of companies, trade unions, specialized NGOs, educational institutions and international organizations from Europe and North America.

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Donors Representatives Visit UNDCP Project Site in Laos

Seeing is believing, the saying goes, so why not visit one UNDCP project and hold a meeting of local Dublin Group representatives there, within the physical surroundings of the topic under discussion?

The Dublin Group is an informal consultative group of governments dealing with international drug abuse control composed of States members of the European Community, Sweden, Japan, Canada, Australia and the United States of America.

The choice feel on Phalavek, a small mountainous sub-district in northern Vientiane province of Laos, where UNDCP has been implementing since 1989 the first integrated highland development pilot project in the country, with a direct objective of opium supply and demand reduction.

The group that set out from Vientiane in the morning of 6 June 1993 comprised the Vientiane-based Ambassadors Michael Mann (Australia), Charles Salmon (United States) and Masao Wada (Japan), as well as the Chargé d'Affaires of Sweden, Rolf Carlman and the Counsellor of the French Embassy, Françoise Lemoign. They were accompanied by staff from the Australian Embassy, project personnel, representatives of the Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision and by the UNDCP Field Adviser and Deputy Field Adviser in Vientiane.

The project site is a good four hours' drive from Vientiane, and this thanks to the road the project assisted in preparing and maintaining and without which Phalavek would have been out of reach for all but the most adventurous trekkers.

When the project started, the sub-districts of Phalavek and Phu Ngou had no roads, only two schools, no health centres. But there were large poppy fields with a production of about 3,500 kgs of raw opium per year. Now the project area is within reach from Vientiane, it has seven schools and adult literacy classes are held in the evening; the school project regularly organizes training sessions on health, agricultural or other topics of interest to the community.

The health centre treats an average of 800 patients per month. Malaria, once endemic in the area, has been reduced from more than 500 cases in 1991 to 82 so far in 1993, respiratory and gastro-intestinal diseases have also been reduced and general health conditions of the population visibly improved.

Incomes have risen too: poppy farmers have been introduced to higher yielding rice varieties, use of farming implements, irrigation and water management for productivity increases, while women are learning how to contribute to the family income through parallel activities in basket weaving, silkworm rearing and winter vegetables gardening.

There is no time to grow opium poppy anymore, as farmers and their families engage in other productive activities with higher income potential. So it is no surprise to hear that raw opium output in 1992 was reduced to 500 kgs only, partly for own consumption by old time addicts unlikely to kick their habit with success.

The Dublin Group representatives were shown the facilities built by the project and met with villagers participating in project activities. They asked about difficulties and achievements and were very keen to hear about prospectives for the future.

The project demonstrated successful cropping alternaives to poppies growing and farmers were quick to grasp this opportunity for better incomes. Awareness of health hazards associated with opium abuse and access to health services reduced the request of opium for medicinal purposes.

Now that farmers are reaping the benefits of project assistance, law enforcement has come in to prevent any return to old practices. The donors debated the need for enforcement measures and agreed that, while there was no effective solution to the opium problem in isolation, such measures would remain a necessary corollary of development-based supply reduction activities. They also recognized that timeframes, for long-term sustainability of results, are much longer than usually envisaged by aid agencies and allowances need to be made for gradual phasing out over a number of years, rather than abrupt conclusion of project support. They left Phalavek convinced that the model approach of the project was a viable one and worth replicating on a broader scale.

Before setting out on their return journey, the visitors left a living memory of their visit by each planting a tree around the Phalavek market place, a symbol of hope for the future and a reminder to all that alternatives to poppy do exist.

A Hmong farmer from the highlands learns how to plough a lowland paddy field with the help of a buffalo, in the context of a UNDCP integrated highland development project in Laos.

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Manuel Chávez-González, President of the Assembly of Andalucia, served as Chairman of the conference.

Addressing the conference, the UNDCP Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli, noted that democratic participation and commitment by all was required, especially in the field of social and economic development, of which drug abuse control was an integral part. He stressed that the business community could play a crucial role within civil society.

Mr. Giacomelli also stated that consensus building and community participation was an essential prerequisite to any successful drug control effort. He added that the definition of the ingredients of a good corporate policy towards drug abuse at the workplace and in the community could not ignore a common approach shared by all actors involved.

Other statements were made by the Deputy Major of Spain, Soledad Becerril, the Head of the Spanish National Drug Plan, Baltasar Garzón Real, and the USA Ambassador to Spain, Richard Gardner, who spoke on behalf of the Dublin Group.

The conference selected a series of issues on which dialogue would be pursued. These included: promoting substance abuse policies and programmes in public authorities, NGOs and private entities; encouraging regional fora on the subject; and developing an institutional network of businesses, government, trade unions and community organizations to promote these ideas.

Participants encouraged businesses to establish community partnership programmes independent of the workplace, to encourage continued collaboration among the co-sponsors of this event, participants and the Dublin Group, and to establish a better and sustainable mechanism for exchanging information.

They also proposed training exchanges on the methodology of building community partnerships and encouraged employers to take into account moral guidelines in conducting drug testing programmes. The conference proposed that a similar event be organized for developing countries' social partners. Brazil offered to host a conference for Latin America.

Venue for 1994 NGO Forum Selected, As Preparations Continue

William Gaillard (third from left), Head of the UNDCP External Relations and Public Affairs Unit, is seen addressing the regional preparatory meeting for Asia for the 1994 World NGO Forum on 26 August 1993 in Bangkok. Also pictured (from left) are: Christian Brulé, member of the Forum Management Committee; William F. Beachner, Director, UNDCP Regional Centre at Bangkok; Professor Prapasna Auychai, President, National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand; Somporn Thepsithar, Secretary-General, National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand; and Dr Hans Spielmann, UNDCP Special Adviser for the NGO Forum.

Preparations for a NGO Forum in 1994 are now well underway with the completion of two regional consultations in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Bangkok, Thailand. The 1994 World Forum on the Role of NGOs in Drug Demand Reduction is to take place from 12 to 16 December 1994 in Bangkok.

The National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand will be hosting the 1994 World Forum and serve as the local organizer of the event. An Agreement of Understanding was signed between UNDCP and the National Council on 24 August 1993.

A total of 74 NGO representatives from the Latin America and Caribbean region attended the first regional consultation which was held at Sao Paulo on 7 and 8 August 1993. Attending were NGOs specialized in drug-related issues or dealing with social development in general.

Another 57 NGO representatives from 17 countries in the Asia and Pacific region attended the second regional consultation which was held in Bangkok on 26-27 August 1993.

Participants were split into working groups of 10 to 15 persons each and were asked to address the various issues on the provisional agenda of the Forum with special emphasis on strategies and activities of specific interest to their own region.

The reports of all working groups in both regional consultations stressed the need for a wider approach to demand reduction, so as to include social development issues in programmes against drug abuse and also to incorporate drug abuse issues in social development projects.

In both regional consultations, emphasis was placed on the importance of increasing preventive activities in order to achieve concrete results in the reduction of demand for illicit drugs. Education, as well as community and family development were singled out as areas requiring more attention

In Sao Paulo, participants underlined the need for a comprehensive approach to drug demand reduction along the lines of the programmes of integral prevention carried out in Latin America.

Calendar of Events

Government authorities, agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as research and other specialized associations are invited to forward to the Executive Director, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Information on forthcoming meetings relating to international drug control. Basic data on international events will be published as appropriate in the UNDCP's Information Letter, which is distributed worldwide. This information is intended to assist entities within the United Nations system, as well as other concerned organizations, in scheduling meetings, exchanging results and enhancing coordination. The timely receipt of comprehensive information on planned events will be appreciated and will greatly assist in the preparation of Calendars of Events.

1993

United Nations System

26-27 October	General Assembly, 48th session: four plenary meetings on international drug control cooperation.	New York
28-29 October	Administrative Committee on Coordination, second regular 1993 session.	New York
1-3 November	General Assembly: Third Committee, session on drugs.	New York
1-18 November	International Narcotics Control Board,55th session.	Vienna
3-5 November	UNDCP: Fifth International Meeting of Mayors against Drugs.	Macao
15-19 November	UNDCP: Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of a Working Group on Maritime Cooperation.	Vienna
17-18 November	UNDCP: Coordination Meeting on Demand Reduction, Eastern and Central European Countries.	Vienna
22-25 November	WHO: Consultation on Deaths Related to Drug Abuse.	Geneva
29 November - 10 December	UNDCP/CICAD: Inter-regional Training Course on Money Laundering.	San José
1 December	**World AIDS Day**	
1-3 December	UNDCP: Task Force Meeting on Coordination of Assistance to Eastern European Countries.	Vienna
16-17 December	UNDCP: Resumed 36th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna

Intergovernmental Organizations

25-28 October	South Pacific Commission: Thirty-third South Pacific Conference.	Noumea, New Caledonia
3-5 November	Council of Europe: Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Experts on the Implementation of Article 17 of the United Nations 1988 Convention.	Strasbourg,
8-12 November	OAS/CICAD: Money Laundering Model Regulations Seminar.	Martinique

29-30 November	Customs Cooperation Council: Second Meeting of the Money Laundering/Financial Assets Workshops.	Brussels
9-11 December	Commission of the European Communities: Seminar on Strategies and Policies to Combat Drugs.	Florence, Italy

Non-governmental Organizations

29 October	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
8-9 November	Eastern and Southern African Regional Consultation in preparation for the 1994 World Forum of NGOs.	Nairobi
28 November - 2 December	World NGO Forum 1993: Launching the International Year of the Family, 1994.	Malta
28 November - 3 December	International Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention in Schools (ICDAPS): The Role of Police and Educators in Drug Abuse Prevention in Schools.	Manila
30 November - 2 December	European Cities on Drug Policy: Fourth Conference of European Cities on Drug Policy.	Hamburg, Germany
3 December	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
9-10 December	Central and Western African Regional Consultation in Preparation for the 1994 World Forum of NGOs.	Abidjan

1994

United Nations System

11-20 April	UNDCP: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 37th session.	Vienna
9-20 May	International Narcotics Control Board, 56th session.	Vienna
26 June	**International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**	

Intergovernmental Organizations

2 February	Council of Europe: Ministerial Meeting of the "Pompidou Group".	Strasbourg, France

Non-governmental Organizations

11-13 February	ICDAPS: Regional Conference on the Role and Effects of Mass Media Programmes in Drug Preventive Education in Schools.	Kathmandu
28-31 March	ICDAPS: Seminar on the Role of Women, Community and the Media in Helping Prevent Drug Abuse in Schools.	Jakarta, Indonesia
24-26 June	ICDAPS: Seminar on Effective Parenting to Prevent Drug Abuse.	Lagos

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